# THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH: SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1863. NO. 162.


Y J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

llowing are the only terms of subscription to THE ROGRESS:

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JOB PRINTING.

being connected with the PROGRESS establish- Office equal to any in the City or State, we ared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB NG. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

**the West--Additional Northern News.**

MOND, MAY 15.--All quiet in front. The Louis- mercial of the 10th has special dispatches from sboro, which says three thousand contrabands have ganized into companies of thirty men each, loyal owans commanding each company. It says the Court of Minnesota has decided the law passed Legislature suspending the privilege of persons the rebellion, prosecuting or defending the action Courts unconstitutional and void. Grant tele- Halleck of the capture of Port Gibson and five Rebels--latter badly repulsed. His losses two- killed and wounded; and that Col. Grierson's had scoured Mississippi *en route* for Baton Rouge, ng excitement throughout the State, destroying ds, trestle works, Bridges, burning Locomotives, road Stock, taking prisoners, destroying stock inds, &c.

*Nashville Dispatch* of the tenth has New York to the ninth saying that the Federal loss Rappahannock was over 15,000. Cotton quoted Gold 52½, premium. The trial by Court Martial indigham has been suppressed. No particulars.

**nctive Fire--Later from the North, &c.**

GTON, May 15.—Two finishing shops of the Trede- on Works and the Crenshaw Woolen Factory were yed by fire this morning. Loss heavy.

thern dates to the 12th have been received. A Val- ham sympathising meeting was held in New York, ch James Brooks denounced the arrest as an act of y, and unequalled in the history of the world. He ew York and New Jersey were the only free States

d has declined to 148 a 149.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

HMOND, May 15.—The Crenshaw Woolen Factory totally destroyed. Loss estimated at $250,000, in- d for $171,000 in the Richmond, Lynchburg and Dan- Va., Charleston, S. C., Georgia, Alabama and Flo- offices. The origin of the fire was caused by the ion of the machinery in the packing room. The ge to the Tredegar Works is serious, but will be re- d in six weeks or two months.

**Vallandigham's Arrest.**

LLANOWA, May 15.—Later dates from Nashville con- Vallandigham's arrest by order of Burnside. Result commented on. All quiet here.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

The following letter was written in the trenches on ...th of May, at or near Chancellorsville, by an offi- to a relation in Wilmington, and appeared in the ...rnal:

"I know the agony you have been suffering since commencement of this terrible battle, but I have n entirely unable to relieve your mind before this ment. We were on picket six days just before the ttle, and this makes the tenth day we have been on ...more. I have not time now to give you all the tails, but will do so as soon as we settle down. he battle is not yet over, but I have passed through any dangers unhurt; God has been very merciful, d I pray His arm may protect me through the ...ture. My trust is in Him, and live or die, it will all for the best.

"Friday night the two armies confronted each other Fredericksburg on the identical ground we occu- d in the former fight. An artillery duel took place st before dark. We lay down in the woods to ep, expecting to commence the fight in the morn- g, but about 2 o'clock in the night we were called up rtiedly, and marched through mud and mire about n miles to the plank road leading from Fredericks- urg to Orange Court House. Here the line was rmed, and the sharpshooters ordered out. We were dered to advance, which we did in gallant style, iving the Yankee skirmishers before us for a mile, pturing about thirty prisoners, and any quantity f plunder. Gen. Ramseur was delighted with our erformance, and we were complimented by Gen. hodes, and by Jackson himself. We lay in line of attle all that night, and the next morning started on circuitous route for this neighborhood. Our lines ere formed, and we commenced the advance at 5 . m. The enemy fled like sheep before us, and we alted at night a mile and a half from our first posi- ion. The sharpshooters were deployed a hundred ards in rear of the brigade to keep up all skulkers nd reinforce the lines when needed. In advancing hrough the woods the right of the line where I com- anded, got cut off from the rest, and we wandered bout until 10 o'clock, without finding them. The ext morning we moved down the road. Our briga- e was then engaged, and we could not come up to it all day. This morning we found it, and I am now writing in the trenches we occupy. Yesterday the brigade covered itself with glory. We drove the en- emy from their strong position, but with the loss of many gallant fellows. The woods here are very thick, and the enemy had occupied themselves all night in felling trees to impede our progress, and in making several lines of breastworks. No troops ever had a harder task set before them than to drive them out of their impregnable position. Our men advanced gallantly through a heavy artillery fire, through the thickest undergrowth, and over felled trees, until they reached the enemy. Our brigade was in the third line, and so was not called on until the others had advanced; the aim was to dislodge the enemy from a very strong breastwork made of felled trees. Pryor's brigade advanced, but was driven back; the old Stonewall brigade moved up with the like result. Now came our turn, and Ramseur's brigade was ordered forward. They advanced at double-quick, regardless of the storm of grape and minnie balls which fell around them. Onward went the gallant fellows until they reached the breastworks, and the enemy were driven pell-mell out of them. Just then the enemy appeared on our flank; our ammunition was exhausted, and we were ordered to fall back; this was done in good order, but not far enough to allow the enemy to re-occupy their position. The ground was covered with the dead and wounded. Gen. Ramseur wept like a child on beholding the shattered remains of the noble brigade, whose ranks were full fifteen minutes before. Our regiment went in with nearly four hundred men, and now one hundred can not be mustered, and every one of the absent is either dead or wounded. Twenty-one officers are wounded and missing; Col. Cox is wounded in four places, but none of them dangerous. There are seven men left in my company. Lieuts. Hancock and Street are both wounded. The loss in my company alone, is two officers and thirty men—there are eight killed, twelve wounded and ten missing. No doubt many of the missing are killed or wounded. Such commands our part of the line. When our brigade came out of the fight, Stuart ordered three cheers for it. Gen. Rhodes and Ramseur each made speeches. Stuart told Ramseur he ought to be made a Major General. "No sir," said he, "I want to be a Brigadier, and remain with my noble brigade." We now are to have new life and expect the battle to commence anew every hour. The wings are to push forward and drive the enemy in, when they will be forced to cross the river, or advance on us. We are to prevent their breaking through here, and we will do it. God grant we may be victorious, and that this battle may end the war. Our lives are in His hands—let Him do with us as He willeth.

GOOD NEWS FROM TEXAS.—We were gratified to meet in our office yesterday, Col. John J. Good, just from the Lone Star State. The account he gives of affairs in Texas is truly cheering and encouraging. He says the wheat crop was never, in the history of the State, as prosperous and large as the present year. The result is, that there will not be a sufficient force at home to gather the whole crop. To this end, Gen. Magruder, with his usual quick forecasting has requested all emigrants into Texas this Spring, to repair at once, with their working forces, to the grain growing districts, and assist in reaping the harvest. The corn crop is also large and in excellent order, with every prospect of a bountiful yield. He thinks the extravagant prices of the speculators in that State will soon be forced to yield to the pressure of an abundant harvest.

Col. Goode contradicts the reported capture of the Queen of the West. It was doubtless a Yankee story, predicated upon the expected attack on the Confederate forces, down Bayou Teche, the 4th ult. He was there the 10th, and the Queen was then in our possession.

The steamer on which the Colonel came forward was by a new route—one that has not been navigated for fifteen or twenty years. By this channel he brought out of Texas an immense amount of bacon and other supplies for General Pemberton's army.

Col. Goode, in addition to the fine grain prospects, speaks confidently of their being a supply of all kinds of provisions in Texas, large enough to supply that State, Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, and go far towards feeding the people and armies of the other Confederate States.—*Montgomery Advertiser, 5th inst.*

### STOCK MARKET.

REPORTED BY W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

SATURDAY, May 16, '63

Confederate Bonds ($15,000,00 ) loan, 180.
Confederate Bonds (100,000,000) loan; 109.
Confederate Bonds, late issue, 102¼ to 103.
State of North Carolina 6 pr. cent. bonds, new issue, 135.
State of North Carolina 8 pr. cent. Bonds, 137½.
North Carolina Treasury Notes, fundable in bonds, 32½ to 35.
Bank Notes 45 to 55 premium.
Gold 475 premium.
Silver 410 premium.
North Carolina Treasury Notes, 1's and 2's, 5 pr. cent. premium.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### AUCTION SALE!!

ON MONDAY NEXT, COMMENCING AT 10 o'clock, in front of our Store, will be sold an elegant lot of GLASS WARE, consisting of Fruit Stands; Water Bottles; Preserve Dishes; 20 setts Castors, complete, &c.; 12 doz. bottles Blackberry, and 10 cases Claret Wine, for medicinal purposes; 2 cases assorted Cordials; 1 Cart, and harness for same; 1 sett Double Harness, but little used; 200 lbs. Sal Soda; a case of Potash; a consignment of SCYTHE BLADES; an assorted lot of Hardware; Cotton Cards; a bathing Tub; a lot of Bacon Hams; 1 Stove, with pipe; 1 doz. Glass Jars; six 16 gallon Casks; Stone Jars; Pickle Jars; 1 pr Warehouse Platform Scales; Tables, and sundry other articles.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
May 16-1t Auctioneers.

### KEYS FOUND.

A BUNCH OF SMALL KEYS, PICKED UP IN the street, have been left at this office. The owner can have them by calling and paying for this advertisement. May 14-tf

### AT A MEETING

OF THE CITIZENS OF THE DISTRICT COMPOSed of the counties of Granville, Warren and Franklin, held agreeable to notice at Henderson, N. C., May 11th, 1863, Colonel S. S. Royster was called to the Chair and T. L. Brodie was appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained by J. B. White, Captain and A. Q. M., C. S. A., the following prices were agreed should govern the sales and impressments of the following army supplies, viz:

Corn unshelled $15 per barrel.
Corn shelled and bagged $3 10 per bushel—bags furnished by Government.
Fodder unbaled $2 50 per cwt.
Shucks unbaled $1 75 per cwt.
Sheaf Oats unbaled $2 per cwt.
Straw unbaled 50 cents per cwt.

The Quartermaster was further instructed that the following quantities of corn should be left for the support of each family and plantation: For each horse and mule for the months of May, June and July, one barrel corn; for each horse and mule for the months of August, September and October, half barrel corn; for each member of family until the 1st of November, half peck per week; for each hog until 1st November, one peck corn per month.

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Daily Progress* and *Weekly Journal* of the city of Raleigh, and the *Daily Enquirer* of the city of Richmond, Va.

S. S. ROYSTER, President.
T. L. BRODIE, Secretary.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Henderson, N. C., May 11, 1863.

*To the Citizens of Granville, Franklin and Warren:*

The necessities of the army are such as require the immediate delivery of every bushel of surplus corn and pound of long forage in this District, and I respectfully urge upon you the fact that to subsist our army you must furnish the supplies at once. If this is done it will supercede the necessity of my having to exercise the power of impressment, which would be disagreable to me and discreditable to you, but my instructions are positive and will be executed.

Very respectfully, J. B. WHITE,
May 14-1w Captain and A. Q. M.

### W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

RALEIGH, N. C.

[*Office on Fayetteville Street.*]

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO sales and purchases of State and Confederate Bonds, Bank and other Stocks, collection of Claims, and any business connected with the different departments of the State government.

Bank notes of all Southern States bought and sold.

REFERENCES.

O G Parsley, Wilmington.
W A Wright, do.
John R Williams, Fayetteville.
W G Broadfoot, do.
J J Blackwood, Charlotte.
W K Kane, Wayne county.
John D Whitted, Craven county.
Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance county.
Hon W N Edwards, Warren county.
Hon B W Courts, Rockingham county.
E W Caton, Lincoln county.
And citizens of Raleigh generally. Jan 14-tf

### NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon General N. C.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, I HAVE LEARNED WITH GREAT pain that there have been latterly numerous desertions from the ranks of our gallant army, and that there are many persons in the country who incite and encourage these desertions and harbor and conceal these misguided men at home, instead of encouraging them to return to duty:

Now therefore I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation commanding all such evil disposed persons to desist from such base, cowardly and treasonable conduct, and warning them that they will subject themselves to indictment and punishment in the civil courts of the Confederacy as well as to the everlasting contempt and detestation of all good and honorable men.

Certainly no crime could be greater, no cowardice more abject, no treason more base, than for a citizen of the State, enjoying its privileges and protection without sharing its dangers, to persuade those who have had the courage to go forward in defence of their country, wilely to desert the cause which them have sworn to uphold, when a miserable death or a vile skulking and ignominious existence must be the inevitable consequence, and to this can excuse it. The father or the brother who does it should be shot instead of his deluded victim, for he deliberately destroys the soul and manhood of his own flesh and blood. And the same is done by him who harbors and conceals the deserter. For who can respect either the one or the other? What honest man will ever wish or permit his own brave sons or patriotic daughters, who bore their parts with credit in this great struggle for independence, to associate, even to the third and fourths generations, with the vile wretch who skulked in the woods, or the still viler coward who aided him, while his bleeding country was calling in vain for his help? Both are enemies, sneaking, mean cowards to ther country, before whom our open foes will be infinitely preferred. Both are foes to their own kindred and noble countrymen who are electrifying the world by their gallant deeds, and pouring out their blood upon the field of battle to protect those very men who are sapping the vitals of our strength. And woe unto you, deserters, and your aiders and abettors, when peace being made and independence secured, these brave comrades whom ye have deserted in the hour of their trial shall return honored and triumphant to their homes! Ye that hide your guilty faces by day, and prowl like outlaws about by night, robbing the wife and mother of your noble defenders of their little means, while they are far away facing the enemy, do you think ye can escape a just and damning vengeance when the day of reckoning comes? And ye that shelter, conceal and feed these miserable depredators and stimulate them to their infernal deeds, think you that ye will be spared? Nay! rest assured, observing and never failing eyes have marked you, every one. And when the overjoyed wife welcomes once more her brave and honorable husband to his home, and tells him how in the long years of his absence, in the lonely hours of the night, you who had been his comrades rudely entered her house, robbed her and her children of their bread and heaped insult and indignities upon her defenceless head, the wrath of that heroic husband will make you regret in the bitterness of your cowardly terror that you were ever born. Instead of a few scattered militia, the land will be full of veteran soldiers, before whose honest faces you will not have courage to raise your eyes from the earth. If permitted to live in the State at all you will be *infamous*. You will be hustled from the polls, kicked in the streets, an honest jury will not believe you on oath and honest men everywhere will shun you as a pestilence, for he who lacks courage and patriotism can have no other good quality or redeeming virtues. Though many of you rejected the pardon heretofore offered you, and I am not authorized to promise it, yet I am assured that no man will be shot who shall voluntarily return to duty. This is the only chance to redeem yourselves from the disgrace and ignominy which you are incurring.

Again our troops have met the enemy and a great and glorious victory has been won. But several thousand of our soldiers fell in achieving it for us. Every man is needed to replace the gallant dead, and preserve an unbroken front to our still powerful enemy. Unless desertion is prevented our strength must depart from our armies, and desertion can never be stopped while either through a false and mistaken sympathy or downright disloyalty, they receive any countenance or protection at home. I therefore appeal to all good citizens and true patriots in the State to assist my officers in arresting deserters, and to run down all those who aid and assist them. Place the brand upon them and make them feel the scorn and contempt of an outraged people. Unless the good and the patriotic all over the land arise as one man to arrest this dangerous evil, it will grow until our army is well nigh ruined. The danger of starvation having happily passed away—the approaching and apparently bountious harvest giving evidence of ample supplies for the coming year—our great army in Virginia again jubilant over a mighty victory—I am well assured that our danger now lies in the disorganization produced by desertion. You *can* arrest it my countrymen, if you will but make a vigorous effort, if you will but bring to bear the weight of a great, a patriotic and united community in aid of your authorities.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, [L. S.] hath signed these presents and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 11th day of May, A. D. 1863. Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
R. H. BATTLE, Jr.,
Private Secretary.

Daily papers insert one week, weeklies and semi-weekpapers two weeks.

## AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

### LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL A SMALL FARM LYING TWO miles and a half from Weldon, N. C. It has a good dwelling with five rooms, three negro cabbins, smoke houses, two dairies, corn cribs and all the necessary out-houses. The farm contains two hundred acres, about half of which is cleared. There is enough low ground in cultivation to bring two hundred barrels of corn. There is also on the premises an elegant office. The farm adjoins the lands of Messrs. W. A. Daniel, F. J. Cheek and J. B. Zollicoffer and lies immediately on the road leading from Weldon to Gaston, and one and a half miles from the Roanoke river.

Any one wishing a pleasant residence in a good neighborhood can examine the premises, or address me at the 35th Regt. N. C. Troops, Kinston, N. C.

May 16-1w* W. S. BARCLEFT.

### A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND!

SITUATED IN THE COUNTY OF ALAMANCE, ONE and a half miles from Haw River Station, on the North Carolina Rail Road, containing 225 acres, is offered for sale upon the most accommodating terms. There are on the premises a comfortable dwelling and all necessary out houses. For terms apply to the Editor of the PROGRESS.

May 6-tf

### COFFEE FOR SALE.

300 LBS OF EXCELLENT RIO COFFEE FOR sale. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.

May 6-tf

### FOR SALE

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES
" " 8 " Bonds.
Confederate States Bonds.
Wanted—N. C. 6 per cent. Fundable Notes.
Jan 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

### KITTRELL'S SspringS.

ON THE 1ST DAY OF JUNE THIS POPULAR place of Summer resort will be opened for the reception of visitors.

Owing to the very great scarcity of provisions of all kinds, we can only accommodate a limited number of boarders. We will use every effort to render our guests comfortable, and promise to spare no pains or expense in supplying our table with the best the market and country can afford. Our rates of board shall be governed in accordance with the times.

BLAGGNALL & CO., Proprietors.

WANTED, A GOOD HOUSEKEEPER for the coming season, one who has had experience in a public house. She must be lady like in her deportment and in every way complete to take all the place. The best of references will be required. Some others need apply. Write immediately and state how long and where you have been in business, and state how long and where you have been in business, the price you require, and the reference you can give. Address as above, J. J. LITCHFORD.

April 14-1m

## MILITARY NOTICES.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA,)
Raleigh, May 11th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 6.

THE FOLLOWING EXTRACT FROM THE ACT amendatory of the exemption Act, passed by the late Congress of the Confederate States is published for the information and guidance of those whom it may concern.

(EXTRACT.)

SEC. 4. "In addition to the State officers exempted by the Act of Oct. 11, 1862, there shall be exempted all State officers whom the Governor of any State may claim to have exempted for the due administration of the Government of said State thereof but this exemption shall not continue in any State after the adjournment of the next regular session of its Legislature, unless such Legislature shall, by law exempt them from military duty in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States."

II. Militia officers are hereby exempted from the operation of the Conscript Act, so long as they yield prompt obedience to the orders issued from this office. The services of refractory and negligent officers will not be considered necessary to the due administration of the Government, and cease to be exempt.

III. Commanding officers of the Militia will communicate this order to the officers under their command.

By order of Governor Vance:

DANL. G. FOWLE,
Raleigh, May 15-1w Adjutant General.

### Adjt and Inspector General's Office,

RICHMOND, May 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 58.

I. The following notice, relative to exchange prisoners, is published for the information of all concerned:

EXCHANGE NOTICE, No. 5.—The following Confederate officers and men have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared:

1. All officers and men who have been delivered at City Point at any time previous to May 6th, 1863.

2. All officers captured at any place before the 1st of April, 1863, who have been released on parole.

3. All men captured in North Carolina or Virginia before the 1st of March, 1863, who have been released on parole.

4. The officers and men captured and paroled by General S. P. Carter, in his expedition to East Tennessee, in December last.

5. The officers and men captured and paroled by Lieutenant Colonel Stewart, at Van Buren, Arkansas, January 25th, 1863; by Colonel Dickey, in December 1862, in his march to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and by Captain Cameron, at Corinth, Mississippi, in December, 1862.

6. The officers and men paroled at Oxford, Mississippi, on the 23d of December, 1862, at Desark, Arkansas, on the 17th of January, 1863, and at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on the 23d of February, 1863.

7. All persons who have been captured on the sea, or the waters leading to the same, or upon the sea coast of the Confederate or United States, at any time previous to December 10th, 1862.

8. All civilians who have been arrested at any time before the 6th of May, 1863, and released on parole, are discharged from any and every obligation contained in said parole. If any such person has taken any oath of allegiance to the United States, or given any bond, or if his release was accompanied with any other condition, he is discharged from the same.

9. If any persons embraced in any of the foregoing sections, or in any section of any previous Exchange Notice, wherein they are declared exchanged, are in any Federal prison, they are to be immediately released and delivered to the Confederate authorities. ROBERT OULD,
Richmond, May 9th, 1863. Agent of Exchange.

II. All persons, whether citizens or soldiers, are expressly prohibited from using, or in any manner interfering with fuel or wood cut and delivered for the use of railroads or railroad companies. It is of the first importance that this order should be observed, and it will be strictly obeyed and enforced by the army.

By order:
(Signed) S. COOPER,
May 14-1w Adjutant and Inspector General.

### Camp of Instruction, N. C.,

CAMP HOLMES, April 30th, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER, No.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERAL ORDERS NO. 25, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, Va., the names of the following Slaves are published in order that their owners may come forward and claim their property; viz:

JACK, aged about 20 years, black complexion, 5 ft. 4 in. high, property of George Young, Jones county, N. C.

SIMON, aged about 12 years, black complexion, 4 feet 6½ inches high, property of Samuel Woodley, Washington county, N. C.

LEVINA, aged about 26 years, black complexion, 5 feet 3½ inches high, property of Samuel Woodley, Washington county, N. C.

MILLY, aged about 25 years, dark complexion, 5 feet 4 inches high, property of Dr. Edward Haughton, Washington county, N. C.

MARGARET, aged about 14 years, black complexion, 5 feet 1½ inches high, property of Samuel Woodley, Washington county, N. C.

By order of Col. PETER MALLETT,
Commanding Conscripts, N. C.
J. N. PATON, Adjutant. May 1-1m

*N. C. Standard*, and Daily (Wilmington) *Journal* publish one month and send bill to Col. Peter Mallett.

## REWARDS.

### 100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM CHAMBERS COUNTY, ALAbama, Jan. 27th, a negro man named BURT, about thirty years old, six feet one inch high, two middle fingers crisped from a burn. He has a pass and was detected on the N. C. Railroad on the 16th inst. making his way to Raleigh, and jumped off at or near McLean's station. The above reward will be given if delivered to me or confined so I get him. Address me at Cusseta, Ala.

Feb 18-tf J. L. BARTEE.

### AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care. FRANK L. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer.
Standard copy tf.

### SCOTCH SNUFF.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE MANUFACTURING ON an extensive scale a very superior article of SCOTCH SNUFF, and are always prepared to fill orders from any place in the Confederacy.

B. W. LYNCH & SON,
May 14-2m Petersburg, Va.

### CANDLES! CANDLES!! CANDLES!!!

FOR SALE AT THE
GRAHAM CANDLE FACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ON HAND AND ARE constantly manufacturing a superior article of WAX and TALLOW CANDLES which they are prepared to furnish in any quantity and at reasonable prices. Address KLAPP & BERRY,
May 14-1m Graham, N. C.

### NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

CREECH & LITCHFORD.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERship in the Country Auction and Commission business, viz., for the sale of Goods, Wares and Merchandize, Real and Personal Property, &c., &c., &c.

Our Stand is large and commodious, fronting on Fayetteville and Harget streets, in the centre of the business of the city, and universally conceded to be the best location in the place for the business.

Both of us having been engaged for the past sixteen years in the Mercantile and Auction business in this city, hope in the Mercantile and Auction business in this city, hope by our services that we can make it to the interest of parties to make their consignments to us for either private Commission or Auction sales.

A. CREECH,
April 14-1m J. J. LITCHFORD.

### CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by PRAIRIE & LACK
Raleigh, N. C.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged, for all advertisements inserted in the Daily Progress:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One day | $1 00 | Two weeks | $10 00 |
| Two days | 1 50 | One month | 15 00 |
| Three days | 2 00 | Two months | 25 00 |
| Four days | 2 50 | Three months | 30 00 |
| Five days | 4 50 | Six months | 50 00 |
| One week | 5 00 | Twelve months | 90 00 |

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

## MILITARY DIRECTORY.

### FIELD OFFICERS AND BRIGADES OF N. C. REGIMENTS.

We are indebted to John B. Neathery, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, for the following statement:

| No | COLONEL. | LIEUT. COLONEL. | MAJOR. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Jno A McDowell | H A Brown | Jas R Hinds |
| 2 | William R Cox | W S Stallings | R W Hart |
| 3 | Wm L DeRossett | S D Thruston | W H Paisley |
| 4 | Bryan Grimes | James H Wood | Rob Gibbons |
| 5 | Thomas M Garrett | John W Lea | Wm J Hill |
| 6 | Isaac E Avery | Robert F Webb | S McD Tate |
| 7 | Edw G Haywood | Junius L Hill | W L Davidson |
| 8 | Henry M Shaw | James W Hinton | J M Whitson |
| 9 | Lawrence S Baker | James B Gordon | J R Whitaker |
| 10 | Jas A J Bradford | Stephen D Pool | J R T Golsch |
| | | | J T Sperrow |
| 11 | C Leventhorpe | Wm J Martin | Egbert A Reid |
| 12 | Solomon Williams | | D P Bowe |
| 13 | Alfred M Scales | Joseph H Hyman | L H Hunt |
| 14 | R Tyler Bennett | W A Johnston | |
| 15 | William McRae | W H Yarborough | G W Hanscomb |
| 16 | John S McElroy | Wm A Stowe | H D Lee |
| 17 | Wm F Martin | John C Lamb | T H Sharpe |
| 18 | Thos J Purdie | | J D Barry |
| 19 | | Wm G Robinson | C M Andrews |
| 20 | Thomas P Toon | Nelson Slaugh | |
| 21 | | | Lucas Ogden |
| 22 | James Conner | C C Cole | Lucas Ogden |
| 23 | Dan'l H Christie | Rob't D Johnston | C C Blacknall |
| 24 | Wm J Clarke | John L Harris | T D Love |
| 25 | H M Rutledge | Samuel C Bryson | W S Grady |
| 26 | R K Burgwyn, Jr | John R Lane | J T Jones |
| 27 | John A Gilmer, Jr | G F Whitfield | J C Webb |
| 28 | Samuel D Lowe | Wm H A Speer | Sam N Stowe |
| 29 | Robert B Vance | | W B Creasman |
| 30 | Francis M Parker | James T Kell | W W Sillers |
| 31 | John V Jordan | | |
| 32 | Edmund G Brabble | Wm T Williams | D G Cowand |
| 33 | Clark M Avery | Robert V Cowan | T W Mariner |
| 34 | W L J Lowrance | | Geo T Gordon |
| 35 | Matt W Ransom | John G Jones | J T Johnston |
| 36 | No field organization | | |
| 37 | Wm M Barbour | John B Ashcraft | W G Morris |
| 38 | Wm J Hoke | John Ashford | M M'Lauchlin |
| 39 | David Coleman | Frank A Reynolds | |
| 40 | No field organization | | |
| 41 | John A Baker | | |
| 42 | George C Gibbs | John E Brown | C W Bradshaw |
| 43 | Thomas S Kenan | Wm G Lewis | W J Boggan |
| 44 | Thos C Singeltary | T L Hargrove | C M Stedman |
| 45 | C H Morehead | Samuel H Boyd | J R Winston |
| 46 | Edward D Hall | W L Saunders | A C M'Callister |
| 47 | Geo I Faribault | John A Graves | A D Cruden |
| 48 | Robert C Hill | Sam'l A Walkup | A A Hill |
| 49 | Geo M McAfee | Jno A Flemming | P B Chambers |
| 50 | J A Washington | George Wortham | J C Yanhook |
| 51 | Hector McKethan | Caleb B Hobson | J R McDonald |
| 52 | James K Marshall | Marcus A Parks | J Q Richardson |
| 53 | William A Owens | J T Morehead, Jr | J J Iredell |
| 54 | Jas C S McDowell | K M Murchison | A Ellis |
| 55 | Jno K Connally | M T Smith | Alfred H Belo |
| 56 | Paul F Faison | G Gratiott Lake | H F Schenck |
| 57 | Arch'd C Godwin | H C Jones, Jr | J A Craige |
| 58 | John B Palmer | | J C Keeper |
| 59 | Dennis D Ferrebee | Edward Cantwell | J M Mayo |
| 60 | | Wm H Deaver | W M Berry |
| 61 | James D Radcliffe | Wm S Devane | H Harding |
| 62 | Robert G A Love | Geo W Clayton | D G McDowell |
| 63 | Peter G Evans | Stephen B Evans | J M McNeill |
| 64 | Lawrence M Allen | James A Keith | Wm Garrett |
| 65 | George N Folk | Thaddeus P Siler | John J Spaan |

The Regiments are Brigaded as follows:

*Clingman's Brigade*—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.
*Cooke's Brigade*—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.
*Bate's Brigade*—29th.
*Daniel's Brigade*—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d.
*Dasie' Brigade*—55th.
*Hoke's Brigade*—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
*Hampton's Brigade*—9th.
*Iverson's Brigade*—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
*Lane's Brigade*—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th.
*Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade*—19th.
*Pryor's Brigade*—1st and 3d.
*Pender's Brigade*—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.
*Pettigrew's Brigade*—11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th and 52d.
*Ransom's Brigade*—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.
*Ramseur's Brigade*—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
*Robertson's Brigade*—41st, 59th and 63d.
*Not Brigaded*—10th, 17th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are Infantry Regiments
1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments:
9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.

The following are Artillery Regiments:
10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:
Lieut. Colonel Charles E. Shober's, (formerly Wharton J. Green's) Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alex. MacRae's Artillery; Col. Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion, Rangers; Major Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

Colonel W. H. Thomas' Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men.

### LACK & FARRISS,

MERCHANT TAILORS,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
*Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.*

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.

G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.
April 7-tf

### PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, R. AND FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Stores of W. L. Pomeroy, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Bennett street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Sneden and Professor Hansen.

Jan 13-tf

### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., May 6, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 3 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

### CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of PRAIRIE & LACK
March 24-tf

### CASH FOR RAGS.

I WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR all kinds of Cotton or Linen Rags—Old Rope, Bagging and refuse cotton. Bring them to my store, just below the Revere House, and get the cash or family groceries for them.

JORDAN WORRELL.
April 25-tf Harget street, Raleigh, N. C.

P. S. They must be washed clean.

### WANTED

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES, DATED July 25, 1861, and payable two years after date.
March 31-tf.] W. R. RICHARDSON & CO

### WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE 15,000,000 CONFEDERate Loan. Also N. C. 31 and 32 Treasury Notes.
April 17-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

# DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1863.

Terms, &c.—Our terms are as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Daily Progress One year | - - - | $8 00 |
| " " Six months | - - - | 5 00 |
| " " Three months | - - - | 3 00 |
| " " One month | - - - | 1 00 |

These terms will be strictly adhered to, and the paper stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires.

Advertisements, marriages and deaths, religious notices, tributes of respect, &c., must be paid for when handed in; or if sent by mail the money must accompany the order, or they may not appear.

Everything of an individual character will be charged for as advertisements.

We are prepared to do every species of JOB PRINTING with promptness.

**To News Agents.**—On and after this day the price of the PROGRESS to Agents and Newsboys will be FIVE CENTS a copy.


### The Exiles from Newbern.

We have seen a gentleman recently exiled from Newbern. No choice was given the seventy or eighty persons that came out; nor could they have remained by taking the oath had they so wished, and we have no idea that any of them desired to avail themselves of such *mercy*. Positive orders were served on those sent out, commanding them to be ready on such a day, and when the time arrived they were brought up to Core Creek and set out in an old field. More it is said are to come soon.

Our informant represents things in Newbern as being rather in a bad way generally, and a residence there by persons who are Southern in their feeling and sympathies as being intolerable. The tyranny is brutal in the extreme. The Yankee soldiers are very much dissatisfied and would like to get out of the scrape if they could. We doubt not but it is the determination of the enemy to send all persons who sympathize with the South beyond their lines, not only at Newbern but from all other places held by them.

### Ditching into Richmond.

We stated yesterday on the authority of the Richmond papers that the enemy had landed at the White House on the Pamunkey. This was a mistake: it should have been West Point. It has now been ascertained that the enemy are entrenching and fortifying at West Point, which is at the head of navigation on the York river, the eastern terminus of the York River Railroad, and thirty miles distant from Richmond. They are throwing up entrenchments across the point, from the Mattapony to the Pamunkey. The force landed is said to be small, and the working party principally negros. This looks as though the enemy meant to make West Point a base of operations, and if Richmond is to be again attacked, it will probably be done by one force from the Rappahannock and another from West Point. This seems to be the plan, but of course Gen. Lee will have something to do with its execution.

YANKEE PRISONERS.—Nearly seven thousand Yankee prisoners left Richmond on Wednesday for City Point, on their way North, having been paroled. A majority of them were foreigners, and this fact is worth something, as it shows us who we are fighting. While we are pouring out the best blood of the South and clothing nearly every household in mourning, their armies are principally made up from the sinks sewers of Europe, while the live Yankee pursues his peaceable avocations at home, and is not affected by the war. There are still some 1,700 wounded Yankees in the field hospitals near the battle field.

All has been quiet below Kinston for several days past, the enemy having confined themselves to their picket station at Core Creek. The time of a large number of the Yankee troops under Foster's command expires in May. Foster we are assured has moved his headquarters to Morehead City, and has commenced ditching at that place, fixing a place to fall back to, we suppose, should he be driven out of Newbern.

We learn that the Government is pressing horses as well as corn. This is all right, we suppose, for horses are very poor property after the corn has been taken. We learn however that the impressing officer will confine himself to pleasure horses and not trouble those in the plow. We would suggest that there are many in the hands of post officials that might be put to better use.

The five hundred prisoners that arrived here on Thursday night were a part of the marauders caught by Forrest near Rome, Ga. They were sent right off over the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, to Richmond.

The reported evacuation of Suffolk by the enemy has not been confirmed and we are not disposed to believe it.

### LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE 6TH N. C. TROOPS.

Below we present the casualties in the 6th N. C. T. in the battle at Chancellorsville:

Company A.—Killed—J. M. Hemphill and Martin Smith. Wounded—J. W. Burgess, John Davis, Peter Eply, John Eply, Sergeant J. R. Dickson.

Company B.—Killed—Philo Wilson. Wounded—Lieutenant Lockheart, James Ragfield, Allen Tilley, C. Crabtree, John James, Corporal Allison, E. Tilley. Missing—Willy Meadows, Lee Wilson.

Company C.—Killed—John S. Markham. Wounded—Capt. Goss, Thos. Dollar. Missing—James Ferrell, Lovl Markham, Rufus Massey.

Company D.—Killed—Alfred Brittain. Wounded—Jesse Holder, J. Q. Brittain, W. Bailey, J. B. Davis, Thomas Powell. Missing—J. Hildebrand.

Company E.—Killed—Thomas Whisenhunt. Wounded—James Lewis. Calhoun Thompson, Tilman Vance. Taken prisoner—Robert Howell.

Company F.—Killed—Thomas Gibson. Wounded—Sergeant A. Tate. Privates J. N. Bradshaw, J. A. Gibsom William Kerr, F. A. Hatch, Wm. Sykes. Missing—William Pender.

Company G.—Wounded—J. M. Ritchie, E. H. Miller. Missing—William Wedbeck.

Company H.—Wounded—Lieutenant Walker, Ser'gt B. Y. Malone, J. B. Alread, T. R. Cape, J. B. Coleman, J. L. Evans. Missing—J. W. Lloyd.

Company I.—Wounded—Lieut. T. M. Jenkins. Privates J. M. Smith, E. Eubanks, Wesley Sager, L. Pinkard. Missing—George Varner.

Company K.—Wounded—Captain Vincent, (slightly;) Sergeant Simpson, D. Tallant, F. Wyatt, James Pickett, John W. Christopher.

| | |
|---|---|
| Killed, | 8 |
| Wounded, | 46 |
| Missing, | 16 |
| Total, | 70 |

(Signed) C. MEBANE, Ad'jt.

GEN. S. B. BUCKNER.—This distinguished officer has been transferred to Knoxville, Tenn., and will assume the command of that department.

### LATEST NORTHERN NEWS.

There is great depression in the North over the defeat of Hooker, and some of the New York papers are criticising the management of the war very severely:

THE HERALD ON HOOKER'S RETREAT—WHAT MUST BE DONE.

The New York *Herald* has an editorial which is interesting. The following is an extract from it:

The news of Gen. Hooker's retrograde move across the Rappahannock without a general battle, and with the enemy *en masse* in his rear, created throughout this city yesterday a profound sensation of disappointment and despondency. Confident hopes of great victories were changed again to painful anxieties for the safety of the army; for the news of the morning left our forces crossing the swollen river on two narrow pontoon bridges in broad daylight and in full view of the enemy.

We experience no small sense of relief in being able to announce to our readers that the army is safe in its old camp at Falmouth. That it was permitted to recross the river without a determined effort of the enemy to cut it to pieces satisfies us that Gen. Lee was not disposed to risk the experiment; for he has shown from the beginning a remarkable knowledge of every movement of our forces. It is said that Gen. Hooker was in a measure compelled to recross the river, because, with its flooded condition and the almost impassable roads between it and his depots, he was in danger of being cut off from his supplies of provisions and ammunition.

After the events of the last ten days it is easy to see that General Hooker might have done better.—For instance, had he avoided any signs of an advance until Gen. Stoneman had cut the rebel railway communications with Richmond and returned to the army, the reinforcements and supplies to Lee from below might have been cut off until too late to be of any service to him. Or had General Hooker retained the powerful body of Stoneman's cavalry to guard his flanks, that disastrous rebel flank movement of Friday and Saturday could have easily been prevented. We apprehend, however, that Gen. Hooker's greatest mistake was an under-estimate of the strength of the rebels, or he surely would have advanced beyond the river to draw them out without the support of Stoneman's cavalry. From the moment he touched the south side of the river that formidable body of horsemen would have been invaluable in scouring the country, and in keeping General Hooker apprised of every movement of the enemy in season to meet it. As the matter stands, Gen. McClellan needs no other defence against the testimony of General Hooker before the War Committee of Congress than his Rappahannock campaign, as compared with that of the Richmond Peninsula and that of Maryland.

The responsibility, however, for this unfortunate movement on Richmond, as for every other, belongs to the War Office at Washington. Secretary Stanton and Gen. Halleck are the parties to be arraigned as contrivers of this deplorable failure of Gen. Hooker, with the "finest army on the planet." Had they permitted Gen. McClellan last fall to go on with his own plans, and had they supported him in his movements, the war in Virginia would have been over months ago. Or had they moved down in season Heintzelman's reserves from Washington, or brought up to aid in the great struggle upon which the life of the rebellion depended the available forces of General Peck, from Suffolk, and of Gen. Keyes, from Yorktown, Gen. Hooker might have enveloped the rebel army with his superior numbers.

But what might or should have been done is now a matter of small importance compared with the question—What is to be or should now be done? We think the army of the Potomac should be immediately reinforced, and that it should be again advanced upon the rebel army before it can recover from its losses, or reconstruct its shattered columns. We think that the campaign in this way may yet be made a decisive success, and especially should Gen. Stoneman be informed of the late events on the Rappahannock in season to escape the snares of the enemy with his splendid corps of cavalry. From the facts in our possession, the losses to our army, except in the veteran soldiers who have fallen, may be readily repaired. We look to the President to meet the exigencies of the day. Time is precious. The work required to repair damages and to restore the confidence of the country must be commenced at once; but that this work demands the removal of the present incompetent heads of the War Office must now be manifest to President Lincoln. The whole system upon which the war is conducted needs reform, and this reform can only be effected by a complete reorganization of the War Office.

THE TRIAL OF VALANDIGHAM.

The trial of Valandigham has been concluded at Cincinnati, though the finding of the court has not been made public. Valandigham conducted the defense himself. We give the following:

THE CHARGE AND SPECIFICATIONS AGAINST HIM—VALLANDIGHAM'S PROTEST.

The trial of Mr. Vallandigham having been concluded, it will not be improper now to publish the charges and specifications against him.

CHARGE.

Publicly expressing, in violation of General Orders No. 38, from Headquarters, Department of the Ohio, his sympathies for those in arms against the Government of the United States, declaring disloyal sentiments and opinions, with the object and purpose of weakening the power of the Government in its efforts to suppress an unlawful rebellion.

SPECIFICATION.

In this, that the said Clement L. Vallandigham, a citizen of the State of Ohio, on or about the first day of May, 1863, at Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, did publicly address a large meeting of citizens, and did utter sentiments, in words or in effect, as follows: declaring the present war "a wicked, cruel and unnecessary war," "a war not being waged for the preservation of the Union; a war for the purpose of crushing out liberty, and erecting a despotism; a war for the freedom of the blacks, and the enslavement of the whites;" stating that "if the Administration had so wished, the war could have been honorably terminated months ago," that "peace might have been honorably obtained by listening to the proposed intermediation of France; that propositions by which the Southern States could be won back, and the South guaranteed their rights under the Constitution, had been rejected the day before the late battle of Fredericksburg, by Lincoln and his ministers"—meaning thereby the President of the United States and those under him in authority. Charging "that the Government of the United States were about to appoint Military Marshals for every district, to restrain the people of their liberties, to deprive them of their rights and privileges." Characterizing General Order No. 38, from Headquarters Department of the Ohio, as "a base usurpation of arbitrary authority," inviting his hearers to resist the same by saying "the sooner the people inform the minions of usurped power that they will not submit to such restrictions upon their liberties, the better," declaring "that he was at all times, and upon all occasions, resolved to do what he could to defeat the attempts now being made to build up a monarchy upon the ruins of our free Government;" asserting "that he firmly believed, as he said six months ago, that the men in power are attempting to establish a despotism in this country more cruel and more oppressive than ever existed before."

All of which opinions and sentiments he well knew did aid, comfort and encourage those in arms against the Government and could but induce in his hearers a distrust of their own Government and sympathy for those in arms against it, and a disposition to resist the laws of the land.

J. M. CURTIS,
Captain in 11th Infantry, Judge Advocate, Department of the Ohio.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM'S PROTEST.

Arrested without process of law, without warrant from any judicial officer, and now in military custody, I have been served with a charge and specifications as from a Court Martial or Military Commission. I am not in either the land nor the naval service of the United States, and, therefore, am not tryable for any cause by any such Court, but am subject, by the express terms of the Constitution, to arrest only by due process of law, or warrant issued by some officer of a Court of competent jurisdiction for trial of citizens. I am subject to indictment and trial on presentment of a grand jury, and am entitled to a speedy trial, to be confronted with witnesses, and to compulsory process for witnesses in my behalf, and am entitled to counsel. All these I demand, as my right, as a citizen of the United States, under the Constitution of the United States. But the alleged offence itself is not known to the Constitution, nor to any law thereof. It is words spoken to the people of Ohio in an open public political meeting, lawfully and peacefully assembled under the Constitution, and upon full notice.

It is the words of a citizen, of the public policy of the public servants of the people, by which policy it was alleged that the welfare of the country was not promoted. It was an appeal to the people to change that policy, not by force, but by the elections and the ballot box. It is not pretended that I counselled disobedience to the Constitution, or resistance to law or lawful authority. I have never done this.

I have nothing further to submit.

(Signed) C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

May 7, 1863.

The Judge Advocate simply remarked that the accused had the privilege of counsel and of witnesses. It did not become him to enter into any discussion as to the jurisdiction of the Court. That the case had been referred to it was sufficient.

FROM NEWBERN, N. C.

The correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from Newbern, N. C., under date of May 6th, says:

Nearly twelve thousand men, belonging to the nine months' and two years' regiments in this department will soon be mustered out of the service. It is hoped that the patriotism of the North will perceive the propriety of raising a fund to promote enlistments in loyal North Carolina regiments.

The commanding General of this department having been officially apprised that Gen. Wild is coming hither to raise an African brigade, informs the Secretary of War that he will not only give Gen. Wild all the assistance in his power, but will enter into the work cheerfully, believing that the black troops will fight.

A large number of secession residents of Newbern were sent outside of our lines this morning. The order for the expulsion of these people will be rigidly enforced throughout the department.

The rebel Gen. Garnett's brigade, attached to Gen. Hill's command, who remains in this vicinity, has gone to Virginia.

A report came inside the lines yesterday that the North Carolina banks had refused to pay their assessment to the Confederate Government, in which determination they are sustained by Gov. Vance, who reiterates his threat to recall the rebel troops from this State.

The Philadelphia *Press*, of the 11th, has a sensation article giving the particulars of another advance by Hooker—that he had crossed and the rebels were in full retreat, and it was thought their next stand would be at Richmond. Could the Yankees fight as well as they can lie they would have whipped us long ago.

### LETTER FROM THE SECOND REGIMENT.

We are indebted to the kindness of a friend to whom it was addressed, for the following interesting letter, from an officer in the 2d Reg't N. C. State Troops:

CAMP 2D INFANTRY N. C. TROOPS,
Thursday Morning, May, 7.

DEAR MOTHER:—After an active and bloody campaign of fourteen days, during which time I have not even pulled off my shoes, we are once more quietly domiciled in our old quarters, near Hamilton's crossings. But oh! how thin our ranks are. Only about one third of those remaining, who left this vicinity to meet the foe, one week ago. But we have won an imperishable name, and our brigade bore the palm in the bloody conflict. I am safe, thanks to a Merciful Providence. I escaped without a bruise, while those all around me were cut down. But, to give you a comprehensive idea of the last campaign I must arrange my letter by system.

Two weeks ago, to-morrow (Friday) we were ordered on picket, to remain five days. During all those days we lived high on shad and herring, catching them in the Massaponix creek, just below which we picketed. On the morning of the day we were to be relieved, (Wednesday) before day, sharp volleys of musketry were heard just about us, in the direction of Fredericksburg, and by daylight, we heard the cheers of the Yankees who had succeeded in crossing their pontoon bridges and in driving our pickets from the river. Our troops, above the Massaponix creek fell back to our old battle line, but we remained on picket and, very soon, the Yankees commenced crowding the banks of the river opposite us. We had lots of fun then. I was on duty, nearest to the Yankees and their sharp shooters commenced popping away at us and we at them, and quite a lively long-law fight was kept up between us all day. The reason we did not fall back was because a deep creek was between us and the Yankees who had crossed the river, and Gen. Lee desired to keep them from getting that side of the creek. But it was a mighty hot place, a fire on both sides and front, but notwithstanding the enemy brought eight pieces of artillery to bear on us, and shelled us for hours, we held the position till Thursday evening when we were ordered to a position in rear of Guinea's, where we were on picket Wednesday and Thursday, the enemy had taken possession of all the ground they formerly occupied before the first battle of Fredericksburg; cannonading was deafening every minute, and screaming and bursting shell and shot were every moment flying through the air. Up to that time, no engagement of any importance had taken place all along the line, the enemy keeping well back near the river, while all their artillery was massed in heavy batteries on the Stafford side. We took our position in the line of battle just before dark on Thursday evening in a commanding position in the front line of battle, where we had an admirable view of the artillery duel that going on, and when night set in unwrapped our blankets in the trenches to take the first night's sleep on the battle would open as we all thought it surely would on the morrow. Just before laying down, an unwelcome rumor was whispered that the enemy had also crossed below the Rappahannock of Fredericksburg some fifteen miles, and were hurrying down on our left flank in heavy force.

About three o'clock in the morning, (Friday) our brigade were awoke and told to hastily pack our blankets, and in wonder and mysteriously we left the fortifications of Fredericksburg in the charge of one division (Ewell's) and by daylight the whole of Gen. Jackson's Army Corps were wending their way in the direction in which it was said the enemy had crossed above us. About six miles above Fredericksburg, we saw vestiges of the Yankees; skirmishers were thrown out; lines of battle formed, and we moved forward cautiously, through wood, over meadows, branches and creeks, for over a mile, when the skirmishers all along the skirmish line gave evidence of the proximity of the the Yankee advance. Our march was steadily in the advance during the whole day till 4 o'clock, the Yankees gradually falling back as we approached. We took some hundred or more prisoners, during the day, while perhaps fifty were killed or wounded, on each side, during the day's skirmish. But just before dark, our forces were brought to a stand still. The enemy had massed his forces in the vicinity of the village of Chancellorsville, and determined to give us battle. Their front was covered for perhaps a mile with a dense thicket of shrub oak, which it was almost impossible to pass through, while a swamp lay in their immediate front and their position was on the high hills beyond. About the time we had got half way this thicket they opened on our front line with their artillery, and Gen. Jackson who had kept along with us all the time ordered a halt. It was near dark. A picket was thrown out in our front, and we were ordered to lay down with our arms in our hands and sleep the night out. I slept there on the rocky ground as sweetly as I ever slept in your arms. I dreaded the morrow, for it appeared to me certain destruction to attempt to pass through that tangled brush wood, with minnie, grape, canister, shrapnell and solid shot pouring on us, but trusting in Providence and Gen. Jackson, I made myself as easy as possible. By day in the morning, we were called to attention, and moved by the left flank to the Fredericksburg and Orange Court House Plank Road—that run by their position. This road we crossed, and at a quick step on that, Saturday morning, here we went—I could not begin to guess where.

To make a long description short, we went from the front of the enemy, away around to the rear of their position, through by-paths in heavy pine thickets, and by 3 o'clock had gained our position without the Yankee's knowledge or consent. Here we very quietly formed in lines of battle in the rear of 30,000 Yankees that constituted Hooker's right flank, and with a yell, a crash and a roar of artillery and small arms, we dashed through the woods to the enemy's position, capturing six pieces of artillery and running them away from their entrenchments, (which we approached in the rear) like deer. Our brigade did not even get one shot at them, they took to their heels so quick. They fired only a few rounds, and the casualties in our line were very few. We took some three or four hundred prisoners, killed and wounded about the same number and lay on the battle ground that night. We all lay in line of battle that night with a knowledge that the next would be a day of battle. During the night we met with an almost irreparable accident. Gen. Jackson was reconnoitering the enemy's position, when some of our forces mistook him and staff for Yankee cavalry, fired on him, and shot his right arm so badly that I learn it has been amputated. By this accident, our Army Corps has been under the command of Gen Jeb. Stuart, the only man that can ever begin to fill Gen. Jackson's place. Gen. Stewart was the presiding genius of the next day, and where danger was thickest there you would see him dashing here and there, followed by a numerous staff who always appeared to keep at his heels.

The enemy was known to be just in front of us. The sound of axes could be heard all night, and we knew he was preparing to receive us. All night our troops were moving in position, and what sleep we got had to be snatched between alternate moves, here and there, and in close proximity to our sharp-shooters line, whose rifles rang, every few moments, in the still hours of the night, rendering our sleep and rest anything but secure.

We were placed in the second line of battle to support, I think, Gen A. P. Hill's Division, who were in front. We had a third line but I am not certain whose troops they were. It was composed partially of Trimble's Division, for the Stonewall Brigade, formerly commanded by General Jackson, was in our rear.

The sun had hardly lifted its head above the Eastern horizon before the din of war began. First, the air was filled with the screeching fiends of the opposing artillery, always the introductory to a battle, and the advance was ordered. Here we go, through thickets of small pine and through dense woods. Hardly a quarter of a mile is gone before our advance line, some two hundred yards in front, are engaged. We halt, and are ordered to lay down, for the air that close in rear is filled with death dealing missles, while an awful and continuous roar of musketry drowned every other sound. Some half an hour or more intervenes, and the cheers of our men are heard. The enemy are beaten from their first position of felled trees and breastworks. Our line is ordered forward, and away through the woods we go, over the dead and dying, to the front. Our brave and gallant Col. Cox, (no one is braver), in the lead, while our noble Brigadier Ramsuer, *drills* us even under the fire of the enemy. He is the only General that we have been under that ever undertook it, and it has lead me to see the use and utility of drill. The first line of the enemy is reached. We pass over their breastworks with a yell, and now we are in the front line. We go straight ahead. The detonating thunder of artillery tells us the enemy has made another stand. We rush madly on to almost certain destruction, but with us it is "victory or death." We made that the motto of our brigade before the battle. The enemy stand before us, and though sixty pieces of artillery from an eminence in the enemy's rear pour their mouthed hail on us, we continue the advance, and our brigade are the first to drive the enemy from their last line of works, and they and their artillery flee before us. When the enemy retreats, Generals Stuart and Rhodes ride up and compliments our brigade before the whole army. And well it earned it. We stood when the much boasted Stonewall Virginia Brigade fell their. But oh! what carnage. Our brigade is reduced to a shadow. In our regiment alone, we carried in 399 men including 34 officers, and we came out with only 102 men, all told. Some companies were almost exterminated. In my company 6 were killed and 21 wounded, and my loss is light to some companies. Twenty-one out of 24 officers were killed or wounded. Col. Gee was wounded in several places. Lieut. Col. Stallings was also wounded.

The 4th Regiment suffered if anything worse than we did. That charge ended the fight. The enemy left, and in haste, leaving their wounded behind. That day and the next were spent in reorganizing our forces and preparing to renew the attack; but the enemy on Monday night fled again across the river, and Tuesday we were ordered back again to our old quarters here.

But it is very still here. So many are missed from their places, and I can hardly realize that such momentous scenes have really occurred, and I have participated in them.

The battle of Chancellorsville was the greatest battle of the war. We fought 60,000 Yankees with 24,000, and achieved a signal victory, and sent the enemy flying back across the Rappahannock. I think the slaughter will exceed anything in the past, but it is impossible for me to guess at the estimate. I never saw as many dead and wounded on any battle field before. You will get the correct numbers from the papers.

I would write more, mother, but I am completely exhausted. I need rest and sleep, and am sick.

Your son, J. C. C.

The estate of the late Stephen A. Douglas, in Chicago, has been appraised at seven hundred thousand dollars, but there are encumbrances upon it equal to its appraised value. The executors report that there is no personal property.

From the Enquirer.]

### HOW GEN. JACKSON WAS WOUNDED.

Gen. Jackson having gone some distance in front of his line of skirmishers on Saturday evening, was, at about 8 o'clock, attended by his staff and couriers, the cavalcade, as in the darkness of the night mistaken for a body of the enemy's cavalry and fired on by a regiment of his own corps. He was struck by balls, one through left arm, two inches below the joint, shattering the bone and severing the artery; another ball passed through the same arm, between elbow and wrist, making its exit through palm of the hand; a third ball entered palm of right hand about the middle, passing through, broke two of the bones. He was carried on the plank road, about fifty yards in advance of the enemy. He fell from his horse and was caught by Capt. Wormley, to whom he remarked: "All my wounds are by my own men." He had given orders to fire on anything coming up the road before he left the line. The enemy's skirmishers appeared ahead of him and he was compelled to ride back. Just then some one cried out "Cavalry!" "charge!" and immediately the regiment fired. The whole party broke forward to ride through the enemy, to escape the fire. Capt. Boswell was killed. Gen. Pender through the line by his horse and fell amid our lines. Col. Crutchfield, Chief of Staff, was wounded in the arm. Two couriers were killed. Maj. Pendleton, Lieutenants Morrison and Smith, aids, escaped uninjured.

Gen. Jackson was immediately placed on a litter and started for the rear, the firing attracted the attention of the enemy, and was resumed by both lines. One of the litter bearers was shot down, and the General fell on the shoulders of the men, receiving a severe contusion on the head, to the injury of the arm and injuring the side somewhat. The enemy's fire of artillery on the point was severe. Gen. Jackson was left for five minutes until the litter was opened, then placed in an ambulance and carried to the hospital at Wilderness Run. He lost a large amount of blood, and at one time told Dr. McGuire he thought he was dying, and would have died to death, but for quiet, was immediately applied. For two hours his left arm was perfectly paralyzed from the shock. As he was being carried from the field, frequent enquiries were made by him of the Doctors, "Who have you there?" He told the Doctors to tell the troops I am wounded."

After reaction a consultation was held between Dr. Black, Coleman, Walls and McGuire, and it was decided upon. He was asked, "If amputation necessary shall it be done at once?" He replied, "Yes; certainly—Dr. McGuire do for me what you think right." The operation was performed under the influence of chloroform, and was borne well. He rested well Sunday morning, was cheerful, and in every way did well. He sent for Mrs. Jackson, and asked her to read about the battle, spoke cheerfully of the result, and said, "If I had not been wounded, or had had an hour of daylight, I would have cut off the enemy from the road to the U. S. Ford, and we would have had them surrounded and they would have been obliged to surrender, or cut their way out, they had no other alternative. My troops sometimes may fail in driving the enemy from a position, but the enemy always fail to drive them from a position." This was said smilingly.

He complained this day of the fall from the horse, though no contusion or abrasion was perceptible as the result of the fall; he did not complain of his wounds, never spoke of them unless asked.

Sunday evening he slept well.

Monday he was carried to Chancellors' House, near Guinea's Depot; he was cheerful, talked about the battle, of the gallant bearing of Gen. Rhodes, and said his Major General's commission ought to date from Saturday; of the grand charge of his old Stonewall Brigade, of which he had heard; asked after all his officers. During the day talked more than usual, and said: "Those who live through this war will be proud to say they were one of the Stonewall Brigade to their children." He insisted that the term "Stonewall" belonged to the dead, not to him.

During the ride to Guinea's he complained greatly of heat, and, besides wet applications to the wound, he asked that a wet cloth be applied to his stomach, which was done, greatly to his relief as he expressed it. He slept well Monday night, and ate with relish on next morning.

Tuesday—his wounds were doing very well. He asked, "can you tell me, from the appearance of my wounds, how long I will be kept from the field." He was not satisfied when told they were doing remarkably well. Did not complain of any pain in his side, and was glad to see the members of his staff, but was advised not.

Wednesday—wounds look remarkably well. Was invited to go to Richmond this day, but was prevented by rain. This night, whilst his surgeon, who had been with him for three nights, was asleep, he complained of his stomach and ordered his boy Jim, to place a wet towel on his stomach. This was done. About daylight the servant was awakened by the boy saying, the General is sinking. He was in great pain. The pain was in the right side, and the incipient pneumonia and some nervousness, which he himself attributed to the fall from the litter.

Thursday—Mrs. Jackson arrived, greatly to his joy and satisfaction, and she faithfully nursed him to the last. By Thursday evening all pain had ceased; he sank greatly from prostration.

Friday—he suffered no pain, but the prostration increased.

Drs. Tucker and Smith had been consulted from the first day.

Sunday morning when it was apparent that he was rapidly sinking, Mrs. Jackson was informed of his condition. She then had free and full converse with him, and told him he was going to die. He said "very good, very good, it is all right."

He had previously said, "I consider these wounds a blessing; they were given me for some good and wise purpose, and I would not part with them if I could." When asked of Major Pendleton, who is preaching at headquarters to-day." He sent messages to all the Generals. He expressed a wish to be buried in "Lexington, in the Valley Virginia."

During the delirium his mind reverted to the battle, and he sent orders to Gen A. P. Hill to prepare for action, and to Major Hawks, his commissary, and the surgeons.

He frequently expressed to his aids his wish that Lieut. General Ewell should be ordered to the command of the corps; his confidence in Gen. Ewell was very great, and the manner of which he spoke of him showed that he had duly considered the matter.

### MEETING IN ROCKINGHAM.

According to previous notice, a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Rockingham county took place at Wentworth, on Saturday, the 2d of May.

On motion of Gov. Reid, Mr. D. W. Courts was called to the Chair and Jes. Irvin appointed Secretary.

Mr. Courts, on taking the chair, addressed the meeting and explained at some length its objects. He said that President Davis had issued an address to the people of the Confederate States, urging them not to plant tobacco or cotton, but devote their lands exclusively to the raising of crops for the support of man and beast; that Gov. Vance had made a similar appeal to the people of North Carolina. Mr. Courts, in the course of his remarks, said that whatever might be the action of others, he had, in view of a possible scarcity of the necessaries of life for our soldiers and their families, come to the conclusion not to make a pound of tobacco for market, intending to make only enough for home consumption.

Whereupon, Mr. John Gunn introduced the following preamble and resolution:

*Whereas*, There is no doubt but the public enemy with whom the South has been contending in this war, is resolved to conquer us by starvation, if we cannot by the sword; and whereas, the President of the Confederate States and the Governor of North Carolina have felt it to be their duty to call on the people by proclamation to raise this season the largest amount possible of grain crops and provisions, in order to support our gallant defenders and their families, and thereby disappoint the hope of the enemy; therefore,

*Resolved*, That we recommend to our fellow-citizens of Rockingham county not to plant this season more than —— hills of tobacco, and to exert themselves to raise the largest possible amount of grain and provisions.

On the question of filling the blank, considerable discussion took place between Gov. Reid, Messrs. Thomas Galloway, W. D. Bethell, Wheeler Hooper and T. T. Slade. All of them spoke strongly against cultivating this season the usual crop of tobacco, Mr. Slade remarking that he should go with his neighbors, the chairman, in not raising any tobacco for sale.

It was finally resolved to fill the blank in the resolutions with fifteen hundred hills to the hand.

Resolved, further, That the papers of the State be requested to copy these proceedings.

D. W. COURTS, Ch'n.

JAMES IRVIN, Sec'ty.

A box was sent from Providence, Rhode Island, to Newport with the following address:

"John McPherson, squire, kumpany C, ——th regiment ——, Gen. printhess, Washington, D. C. Kamp klose to Wrappahanok, an ak wy creek."